

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 63.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1887.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic
Office, Merchants' Exchange,
San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any
of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands,
by communicating with the Branch
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,
will be furnished with the Monthly
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and
with the latest information regarding
the dangers of navigation in the re-
gions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigat-
ed and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to
the office dangers discovered, or any
other information which can be uti-
lized for correcting charts or sailing di-
rections, or in the publications of the
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

CERTIFICATES OUT

For Teachers Who Have Taken
Examinations.

NINETEEN ARE FIRST CLASS

Largest Number Issued
in Ten Years.

Commissioners of Education Have
Long Meeting—Discussion and
Action on Various Matters.

At the regular meeting of the Com-
missioners of Education yesterday af-
ternoon, there were present the fol-
lowing: President Cooper, Mrs. Jor-
dan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott, Pro-
fessor Alexander, W. A. Bowen, H.
M. von Holt. Minutes of the previous
meeting read and approved.

Upon call of a report from the
Teachers' Committee, Mr. Townsend
reported that Miss Pomeroy, now in
the States, had been recommended for
the position of primary teacher in the
Papaikou School. She had been in-
formed of probable favorable action
on the part of the Board. The Board
voted the appointment of Miss Pome-
roy to the above position.

Miss Winnie of California and Miss
McLean, who has just completed her
course in the Normal School of this
city, were appointed assistants in the
Waimea School, Kauai, under J. F.
Scott.

It was moved, seconded and carried
that the School Agent at Lahaina be
instructed that sewing in the Lahaina
School shall take place only during
school hours; that the salary of Mrs.
Rosecrans be raised, and that Miss
Ida Horner be offered the position of
assistant in the Lahaina School.

Inspector-General Townsend made
the following report on the recent ex-
aminations for primary certificates:
One hundred and twenty candidates
reported for examination, 3 did not
continue to the end, 41 fell below the
mark, 27 obtained third-class certifi-
cates, 20 second-class certificates and
19 first-class certificates. Mr. Town-
send explained that this was the largest
number of candidates that had pre-
sented themselves for examination
during the last 10 years; also, that 19
was the largest number of first-class
certificates obtained during that time.

President Cooper complimented the
Committee on Examinations on the
work it had brought to such a success-
ful termination, and said that he felt
sure the Commissioners would extend
their thanks to the committee.

The question of teachers who had
not taken the recent examinations
was brought up and referred to the
Teachers' Committee for thorough in-
vestigation. There are three teachers
in town who failed to take the exami-
nations.

It was moved, seconded and carried
that in the Normal School diplomas
the term of five years be inserted,
these, of course, to act as certificates
to teach in the schools of the Islands.

Mr. Townsend reported a conversa-
tion with Mr. Weatherby of the Re-
form School to the effect that certain
remarks or communications had been
interpreted as a resignation on his
part. He wished it understood that he
had no intention of resigning.

Mr. Townsend recommended that Mr.
Snyder be put in the place of Mr.
Weatherby for one month, in order to
give the latter a vacation. This was
put in the form of a motion and car-
ried.

At the suggestion of President Cooper,
it was voted that copy-books 4 and
5, published by the American Book
Company, be adopted by the Board for
those to whom they are suitable, and
that enough of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 be pro-
cured to enable teachers to set copy on
the board.

Several applications for positions
and transfers were referred to the
Teachers' Committee.

The resignation of Miss Margaret
Powers of Makapala School was ac-
cepted; also, those of Alvina Kelek and
Sarah E. Peterson.

It was announced by President Cooper
that the Koloa trust does not sur-
vive and that Mr. Smith was willing
to quit claim on the present lot and to
add enough to make equal to the other
lot which it is wished to procure. This
was adopted.

It was reported that the manager of
the Honoum Sugar Company had pro-
posed an exchange of lots. This was
deferred to await the report of the In-
spector-General.

President Cooper explained that,
upon the completion of the school
building at Hoonoano, there would

be about \$7,000 left in the fund. Hono-
kuni and two places in Kona were both
in need of school houses. The matter
was left in the hands of the Minister,
with power to act.

The resignation of Miss May Atkin-
son from Fort Street School was ac-
cepted.

President Cooper said that since the
report made by Commissioner Bowen
on the state of the book fund and the
amount of money that had been ex-
pended on books during the year, he
had received a statement from the
American Book Company, which tallied
precisely with that of Mr. Bowen.

He moved to make an amendment to
the report to the effect that all bills
for books contracted up to January 1,
1897, be paid. This was carried. This
done, he suggested that an effort be
made to dispose of the text books re-
maining unused. The money from this,
together with that remaining over
from paying bills up to January 1st,
might be sufficient to liquidate the
whole debt up to the present time.

It was reported that Mrs. Frasher,
who takes the place of Armstrong
Smith during his absence in England,
had recommended Miss Kathleen King
as a suitable one to put in her place.
The Commissioners voted unanimously
in favor of this.

A report from Mr. Lightfoot regard-
ing the present condition of affairs in
the Night School, was read. A com-
plaint had been made that a large
number of pupils from St. Louis Col-
lege were attending the Night School.

The report showed 3 in room 2, 2 in
room 3, 2 in room 4; total, 7. At no
time had the number been greater.

In regard to the complaint that these
and other pupils at the Night School
were under 15 years of age, the Com-
missioners voted that only pupils over
15 should attend. Exceptions would be
passed on.

After this discussion arose on cer-
tain teachers employed on the force,
and lasted until 5:45 p. m., when the
Board adjourned.

NATIVES WILL PETITION.

Against Annexation and for Res-
toration of the Queen.

The sun do move—and now, when
annexation is almost assured, some
alleged friends of the Hawaiians have
decided that the only way to defeat
the aims of the Government in the
matter of annexation is to induce the
natives to petition against it. One of
these "Advisers" is credited with say-
ing that petitions would be sent to all
the other islands next week and that
there is no doubt that 50,000 names
can be secured. As the native popula-
tion of the Islands, of legal age, is only
about 15,000, the inference to be drawn
is that the other 35,000 will be found
among the school children.

While the petition is against annex-
ation, it is also in favor of the restora-
tion of Liliuokalani, and it is expected
that when Duke Palmer presents this
petition to Congress, the members will
bow down in a body before him and
immediately proceed to vote the other
way. The people at Washington, that
is, those who are in the least interest-
ed, are as fully posted on the popula-
tion of the Islands as anyone here, so
that if 50,000 Hawaiian names are
signed the members will immediately
figure out how so many Hawaiians and
half-castes of legal age could spring up
in so short a time. When it is found
that infants in arms have been brought
into requisition, the value of such a
petition will be nil.

As a counter-irritant, it is suggested
that the annexationists in Honolulu
call a mass-meeting of Hawaiians, and
that addresses be made by persons
thoroughly conversant with the facts,
and who can explain to the Hawaiians
the advantages annexation will bring
to their doors. Hawaiians who have
not the right of franchise, now lost
through wrong advice given them as
to the oath and registration. Many of
these people believe that annexation
means a perpetual disfranchisement,
and in order that their minds may be
disabused of this, the educational
measure should be started.

Very few people among the annex-
ationists believe that the petition will
affect the cause one way or the other,
and the large majority in favor of
closer union to the United States en-
dorse the mass-meeting scheme, in
order that Hawaiians may know the
true condition of affairs.

WHERE KLONDIKE IS.

Its Name, Story and Some of the
Big Finds of Gold.

An interesting letter telling of the
recent trip of the steamer Excelsior to
Alaska has been written by Capt. J.
F. Higgins, of the steamer, to a friend
in San Diego, Cal. He says:

"The word Klondike means Deer
River, and is called Reindeer River on
the charts. It empties into the Yukon
50 miles above the Big River. The geo-
graphical position of the junction is
76 degrees 10 minutes north latitude,
138 degrees 50 minutes west longitude.

Bonanza Creek dumps into Klondike
about two miles above the Yukon. El
Dorado is a tributary of the Bonanza.
There are numerous other creeks and
tributaries, the main river being 300
miles long. The gold, so far, has been
taken from Bonanza and El Dorado,
both well named, for the richness of
the placers is truly marvelous. El Do-
rado, 30 miles long, is staked the whole
length, and as far as worked has paid
\$1,000,000 with him, has worked

100 feet of his ground. He refused
\$200,000 for the remainder, and con-
fidently expects to clean up \$400,000
and more. He has in a bottle \$212 from
one pan of dirt. His pay dirt, while be-
ing washed, averaged \$250 an hour to
each man shoveling in. Two others of
our miners who worked their own
claims cleaned up \$6,000 from the day's
washing. There is about 15 feet of
direct above bed rock, the pay streak
averaging from 4 to 6 feet, which is
tunneled out while the ground is
frozen. Of course, the ground taken
out is thawed by building fires. When
the thaw comes in and water rushes
in they set their sluices and wash the
dirt. Two of our fellows thought a
small bird in the hand was worth a
large one in the bush, and sold their
claim for \$45,000, getting \$4,500 down,
the remainder to be paid in monthly
installments of \$10,000 each. The pur-
chasers had no more than \$5,000 paid.
They were 20 days thawing and get-
ting out dirt. Then there was no wa-
ter to sluice with. But one fellow
made a rocker, and in 10 days took out
the \$10,000 for the first installment.
So, tunneling and rockering, they took
out \$40,000 before there was water to
sluice with.

"Of course, these things read like the
story of Aladdin. But fiction is not at
all in it with facts at Klondike. The
ground located and prospected can be
worked out in a few years. But there



GODDESS OF MERCY WITH 3,333 HANDS.

is still an immense territory untouched,
and the laboring man who can get
there with one year's provisions will
have a better chance to make a state
than in any other part of the world."

INCOME TAX CASES.

Supreme Court Listens to Ar-
guments Against the Law.

The protest against the Income Tax
was before the Supreme Court yester-
day in an all-day session. Both in-
dividuals and corporations are interest-
ed in the cases, as the constitutionality of
the whole Income Tax Law is in-
volved. Both cases, of James Campbell
and the Honolulu Iron Works, are be-
ing tried as one. The arguments yester-
day were by Gen. A. S. Hartwell and
S. M. Ballou. They were on the de-
murrer filed by Tax Assessor Shaw, in
answer to the petitions for injunction
to prevent him from assessing and col-
lecting the tax as provided by law.

In the petitions, it was claimed that
the law was unconstitutional, and var-
ious reasons were attached to each
section to support this contention. The
demurrer declared that the law was
constitutional. To substantiate this
claim frequent quotations were
made from United States laws. It was
argued that the Hawaiian law discrimi-
nates between the men who receive an
income of \$2,000 or less and those who
receive more. This was said to be an
injustice. The claim of a double tax-
ation under the law and the remain-
ing points brought out in the petition
were also argued in full. A. G. M. Rob-
ertson is supporting the Government's
side of the case.

China Flies a Hawaiian Flag.

LONDON, July 20.—C. P. Hunting-
ton, president of the Pacific Mail
Steamship Company, through Col. G.
W. Macfarlane, has had the registry of
the steamship China, of the Pacific
Mail line, transferred from the British
to the Hawaiian flag. The China, un-
der the command of Captain Seabury,
sailed from Yokohama July 8th, via
Honolulu, for San Francisco, and is
due to arrive there in a few days.

On thing about this Alaska craze—it
will teach geographical distance so
clearly that the anti-annexation news-
papers will not be able to fool their
readers with clap-trap about remote
Hawaii. The Sandwich Islands are dis-
tant in miles from San Francisco but
a paltry 2,080 and in time but a week.
The mouth of the Yukon is 2,300 miles
from San Francisco, the gold fields are
4,000 miles, and in time distant from a
month to two months. For indefinite
years to come water communication
will be our only bond with Alaska, so
that it is for all practical purposes an
island domain. And compared with it
Hawaii is a regular coast resort, near
and accessible.—Philadelphia Press.

IN MIKADO'S LAND

Beautiful Country Filled With
Hospitable People.

SEEN BY LADIES FROM HAWAII

In Jinrikishas, Sedan
Chairs and Sampans.

Miss Helen Wilder Speaks Entertainingly on Japan—Nikko, Love-
liest Place in the Land.

To go to a foreign country with an
eye open to all the principal points of
interest and with mind set upon learn-
ing some of the historical facts relating
to that country, is something that per-

a graduate of Edinburgh University,
and, of course, a highly-educated man.
I will not forget very soon how char-
grined we were when, upon addressing
the doctor in the broken English com-
monly used when speaking to the ma-
jority of Japanese who have had an
education in English, he informed us
that he was a graduate of Edinburgh
University, and then began to speak
English as well as you or I. It was in
Kloto that we were all taken sick.
Thanks to Dr. Sake's care, we were
soon up and smiling again. I under-
stood later that when we were in Kio-
to disease was prevalent throughout
the place.

"On the night of April 28th, we were
given one of the rarest treats it was
our portion to experience while in
Japan—the cherry festival—a celebra-
tion of the period when the pretty
pink and white blossoms make their
appearance for the first time in the
spring. The feast was held in one of
the main halls of the city, and the
principal feature was the cherry dance,
performed by 32 of the fairest of Ja-
pan's daughters, dressed in pretty col-
ors, and going through movements,
the like of which would rival in grace-
fulness and evenness of performance
the most skilled pupils of Deliaarte.
Dancing, as they were, before a back-
ground of masses of cherry blossoms
and shown upon by a myriad of incan-
descent lights (the Japanese are right
up with the times, for electric lights
are to be found all over Japan), the
girls formed a picture which I shall not
soon forget. The cherry festival is of
three days' duration, and the people
give themselves over completely to the
prevailing spirit of celebration.

"Every one who goes to Japan pays
a visit to the rapids—a mad, rushing
torrent of water, with huge rocks jut-
ting far above its surface or lurking
full of danger just beneath. I have
said that every one visits the rapids,
but it is not every one who shoots
them. The experiment might prove
rather too much for the nerves of some,
but all that is necessary is to place
utmost confidence in the Japanese who
manage the sampans. From my experi-
ence and that of my friends, they are
worthy of it. To the rapids it is a mat-
ter of 10 miles, but when one sits in a
jinrikisha and becomes absorbed in the
beauties that surround him on all sides,
it seems but a matter of half the dis-
tance, and were it not for the excite-
ment of the thought of shooting the
rapids, one might feel sorry that the
ride has terminated. One mile of the
distance, the last before coming to the
rapids, is through a dark tunnel. Pret-
ty tea houses line both banks of the
river.

"One is transported, jinrikisha, car-
riers and all, directly into a waiting
saman, the stern of which is manned
by a muscular Japanese, who does the
propelling of the craft, and the bow by
another fellow with a pole who, when
the boat comes too close to a rock,
shoves off and into the regular course.

"It is a wild ride, that. Dashing in
and out through black, threatening
rocks, around curves, over dancing
water, passing like a flash between per-
pendicular cliffs and past huge banks
of the beautifully tinted azaleas and
ferns, it is something that must
be relegated to the realm of the inde-
scribable. It was passing by Death at
a thousand paces in the course of 25
miles—death averted by the skillful
manipulations of men of the sampan.

"Far below, at the end of the ride,
where we landed, we were shown to a
tea house, and there, amidst the
cooling shade, were served an appet-
izing luncheon. This done, we rested
a while, and were then taken back to
Kloto in our jinrikishas.

"The next day we left on the train
for Yokohama. I want to mention here
that Japan has her drawbacks. There
are no sleeping accommodations on the
cars (narrow gauge) and one is forced
either to sit up all night or to do as we
did, spread out our shawls on the floor
and sleep Hawaiian style. The boards
weren't very comfortable, but we got
some rest. It was a case of a day and
a night on the train.

"Arriving in Yokohama, we went di-
rectly to the Grand Hotel, the place I
mentioned in the beginning of my
story. It is just on the water's edge,
and this, combined with the large
rooms and airy banais, and the music
by the various bands that play during
the evenings, makes the hotel one of
the most attractive spots I came across
while in Japan.

"Our first trip from Yokohama was
to Nikko. In regard to this place, it is
said by the Japanese that never can
one use the word 'grand' with its prop-
er meaning until he has seen the Val-
ley of Nikko, and I guess they are
about right. I never saw a more beau-
tiful place. The magnificent temples
form one of the main features of the
Valley of Nikko. One of these is kept
particularly for the Mikado and his
family. None other are allowed to en-
ter its sacred precincts, and the doors,
kept usually locked, are opened
twice a year. We happened to be in
Nikko when the doors were opened and
when the priests, the retinue of ser-
vants, horses and all connected with
the temple came forth in splendid pa-
rade. The Mikado himself was unable
to be present, but sent a representa-
tive in the person of one of his grand-
sons. On this auspicious occasion we
made leis of azalea blossoms and wore
them around our necks and hats.

In Nikko there are two fine hotels—
the Kanayo and Nikko—owned and
kept by Japanese, but run strictly on
the European plan. In speaking of
some of the principal features of Nik-
ko, one might mention the curio shops,
where old lacquer and silverware can
be purchased; the fur shops, supplied